

is not very detailed however. With the exception of the colour of the legs (which he refers to as red-brown), as far as it went, this description tallied with my specimen. Not then having seen the original description, the beetle was submitted to Captain Deville for verification; he returns it as *S. formicetorum*. It will be noticed that in Mannerheim's original description, he says "pedes toti nigri," this being quite in agreement with my insect and not so with Ganglbauer's reference to red-brown legs. Of our British species it is most nearly allied to *S. crassus*, Steph., and is a member of that section, having the penultimate joints of the tarsi simple, and the hind-body not margined. From *S. crassus* it may easily be differentiated as follows:— (a) Considerably smaller size; from a long series of *crassus* I cannot select one that is not considerably larger than *formicetorum*. (b) The difference in sculpture, giving the insect a much more dull appearance. (c) By the shorter and more cordate thorax. (d) By the fovea near the base of the thorax. (e) By the narrower elytra, the shoulders being much less pronounced.

My specimen was taken at Ditchling, Sussex, on August 2nd, 1910, by sifting a faggot stack. Ganglbauer records the species as being found with *Formica rufa*; rare; North and Middle Europe.

Formica fusca, L., var. glebaria, Nyl., a form new to Britain.

By CECIL CRAWLEY, B.A., F.E.S.

On April 18th, 1909, near Brockenhurst, New Forest, I found a grass-covered mound occupied by a colony of what I took to be a race of *F. fusca*. The nest was entirely different from the ordinary *fusca* nest, and the ants were walking about and working on the surface of the mound, showing none of the characteristic timidity of *fusca*. They were very unlike *fusca* in general appearance, being duller and more uniform in size. I could find no ♀s or brood in the nest. Last winter I sent some of these ants to Mr. H. Donisthorpe, who found them to correspond exactly with the specimens of *glebaria* sent him by Dr. A. Forel. I have since compared the specimens in company with Mr. Donisthorpe, and am satisfied that they are alike in every particular.

Nylander's description is as follows:—

Operaria: nigra nitida valde cinereo-micans; mandibulis antennarum scapis flagellorumque basibus et pedibus vel totis vel tibiis tarsisque piceis seu piceo-rufescentibus; ocellis parvis: squama sursum late subtriangulariter subrotundata. Long. circ. 2. lin. (*Acta Soc. Sc. Fennic.*, ii., 3., 1846, p. 917, Plt. 18., fig. 23). Per totam patriam valde frequens, sub lapidibus præsertim habitans, cuniculos vastos in terra fodiens. Helsingfors.

Wheeler points out (*Ants.*, 1910, p. 456) that in the valleys of Switzerland, *F. cinerea* and the varieties of *F. fusca*, *glebaria* and *rubescens*, are the commonest slaves of *F. sanguinea*. Mr. Donisthorpe has recently added *rubescens* (*Ent. Rec.*, 1909, p. 258) to our list.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

VAR. HUTCHINSONI IN SECOND BROOD OF POLYGONIA C-ALBUM.—On September 24th, 1910, I received from Mr. L. W. Newman, F.E.S., two dozen larvæ of *Polygonia c-album* from the Wye valley, some still